

REMARKS OF HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The question of fugitive slaves is one of the great questions before this meeting. The questions, has the slave a right to escape from his master, and is it the right and duty of all the friends of freedom to seek to induce the slave to escape, and protect him when he does escape? are the questions now before this nation—the topics preached upon by your legislators and your theologians. Perhaps there is no subject so frequently discussed in domestic or social life as this question of fugitive slaves. The Constitution, laws and Bible are all brought in to overawe the people of the North, to prevent them from aiding the slave to escape from his master. I think this is the question to which abolitionists should direct their almost exclusive attention during the coming year, appealing to the sentiments of justice and equity to some extent existing in the minds of this nation and the world. We stand on high and holy ground. In speaking on such a question as this, we should meet the objections of your Congress. The supposed moral command, that requires the slave to obey his master, no matter from what inspired book it comes, or who gives it, that command is null and void, because it speaks a language which humanity condemns. No matter what all the people call God and the so-called religion require the slave to obey his master, or to return the slave to his chains, such gods and such a religion ought to be and will be scorned by every honest man. No doubt, in due time we shall have to meet this question, and it comes home to our sympathies as husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, as friends and neighbors, appealing to the holiest feelings of our nature. Shall we protect the runaway slave? One of the greatest wonders of this nineteenth century, I venture to say, will be that in a land professing to be the most enlightened, religious, civilized, and best governed land on the face of the earth, full of meeting-houses, Bibles, prayers, sermons, consecrated temples, full of Declarations of Independence and Constitutions declaring that all men are created equal, full of civil courts and legislative bodies, full of all that men call civilization and religion—that in such a country the question should be mooted, whether it is right and duty to aid a man in his escape from slavery. Surely, it is a wonder.

Sir, it seems to me that the moral constitution of this nation is paralyzed, that there is no sense of justice within us left. I believe that such a question as this ought to be the watchword of an instant revolution, and every man who has a spark of manhood left in his bosom ought to proclaim revolution at once, when it becomes necessary to discuss a question whether we may maintain a fugitive, or to ask protection of his rights as a man. I marvel that such a question can be mooted in a country professing to be civilized like this. One's soul burns with indignation when we see how such questions are treated by churches, ministers, public presses, and the literature of the country.

I wish, having made these remarks, to introduce two resolutions to this meeting, saying that I have the consent of the Committee to introduce them as part of the regular business:—

Resolved, That it is the right of the slave to escape from slavery, and his duty to do so, whenever he thinks he can succeed in his effort; and he may rightfully claim and use any property of his master, or any other, to aid him in his heroic struggle for liberty.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to the slave, to the slaveholder, and to abettors of slavery North and South, that we will exert ourselves to induce the slaves to escape from their masters, and when they come among us, to welcome them to the enjoyment of the industry, political rights and privileges which we ourselves enjoy; and we will triumph on all Constitutions, all legislative enactments, all judicial decisions, all compromises of precepts and commands, by whomsoever given, requiring the rendition of fugitive slaves; and that should Congress be so regardless of justice and the rights of man as to pass any law forbidding us to harbor fugitive slaves, we will oppose the execution of such laws, and do what we can to make them null and void.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON SLAVERY.

The following letters written in 1848 are published as an index to the new President's views on the slavery question:

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31, 1848.

HON. JOHN GAYLE: Dear Sir:—I have your letter of the 15th inst. but my official duties have been so pressing that I have been compelled to neglect any reply to it. I had intended to write you a long letter, but I have been so pressed for time that I have been unable to do so. I have, however, written a few lines to let you know that I have received your letter, and that I am very much interested in the subject of slavery. I have concluded to state briefly my position.

While I was in Congress, there was much agitation on the right of petition. My votes will doubtless be found recorded uniformly in favor of it. The role upon which I acted was, that every citizen presenting a respectful petition to the body that by the Constitution had the power to grant or refuse the prayer of it, was entitled to be heard; and therefore the petition ought to be received and considered. If right and reasonable, the prayer of it should be granted; but if wrong or unreasonable, it should be denied. I think all my votes, whether on the reception of petitions or on the consideration of resolutions, will be found consistent with this rule.

I have none of my Congressional documents here, they being at my former residence in Buffalo, nor have I access to any papers or memoranda to refresh my recollection; but I think at some time, while in Congress, I took occasion to state, in substance, my views upon the subject of slavery in the States. Whether the remarks were reported or not, I am unable to say, but the substance was that I regarded slavery as an evil, but one with which the National Government had nothing to do. That, by the Constitution of the United States, the whole power over that question was vested in the several States, where the institutions were tolerated. If they regarded it as a blessing, they had a constitutional right to enjoy it, and if they regarded it as an evil, they had the power and have the right to amend the Constitution so as to prevent its extension. I did not conceive that Congress had any power to interfere with the slave, or break off the transportation, removal or disposal of persons held as slaves, from one slaveholding State to another.

I am not aware that this question has ever been discussed in Congress, or was ever presented for the Supreme Court of the United States before 1841.

In that year, the celebrated case from Mississippi was decided, and Mr. Justice McLean gave an elaborate opinion on this point, in which the Chief Justice concurred. He came to the conclusion that the constitutional power over this matter was vested in the several States and not in Congress. So far as my knowledge extends, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind, and the question was considered settled. At any rate, this was my own opinion then, and I have seen no cause to change it since. Should I do so, I shall not hesitate to declare it.

You will therefore perceive that you did me no injustice in representing to your friend that these were my sentiments.

I write in haste, amid the pressure of official duties, but remain truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE ON THE SLAVETRADE BETWEEN THE STATES.

ALBANY, SEPT. 13, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—I returned this morning from the West, and have yours of the 10th, in which you say that it has been charged in the *Richmond Enquirer*, that I hold it to be within the power of Congress to interfere with, or break off, the transportation, removal or disposal of persons held as slaves, from one slaveholding State to another.

I am not aware that this question has ever been discussed in Congress, or was ever presented for the Supreme Court of the United States before 1841.

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EXTRACT FROM A CALIFORNIA LETTER.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received by the Taunton Gazette, from Mr. B. Burt, Jr. The letter is dated Sacramento City, April 28th:

"The last steamer brings us intelligence that California is still without the pale of the Union. One thing is certain, if she is not soon admitted as a sovereign State, she never will be. Webster and other Northern doughfaces, I am pained and chagrined to see, are doing all they can to compromise away our dearest liberties. O, how long will our Northern Representatives, nurtured on the free soil of the liberty-loving Pilgrims, do the bidding of our Southern tyrant-puppers? It is very well understood here, why California is not admitted. The South object on account of our slavery restrictions. This is not to be wondered at; but it is surprising, surpassing strange, that such men as Daniel Webster, and that traitor in the face of their Plymouth Rock professions, should thus cringe to the oppressors in the vain hope of securing a 'men of potage.' Why, such men would sell their Lord and Master, if he were on earth, for less than thirty pieces of silver! With us Californians, this trucking to the slave power meets with nothing but our most hearty contempt."

As I have intimated, if Congress does not admit California into the Union soon, a golden opportunity will be forever passed. We are quite indifferent about her admission. True, we should like Uncle Sam's assistance in establishing a mint and bringing lands to market, but farther than this, we do not know as it will be for our interest to form a part of the confederacy. California possesses within herself all the elements of independence. She is probably yet undeveloped in a high degree. The country, including Oregon, is large, the natural boundaries are almost impregnable; the Agricultural, Commercial, and manufacturing resources are great; to say nothing of the almost inexhaustible mines, of whose richness I am daily and more convinced. And then, too, the population are universally admitted to be the most enterprising on the face of the globe, the majority of them the very cream of the States. Who, then, can doubt the ability of California to govern herself? If she should be admitted to the Union, I am not sure, in view of her resources and the distance from the Seat of Government, that she could long be retained within its folds. The early construction of the great Pacific Railroad might, however, cement her to the Republic."

THE CUBA AFFAIR.

The Cuba affair has occurred at a time very opportune for the promotion of mischief. The revolutionary movement still exists, and in case of any mistake on the part of the Spanish government, the project will be renewed, and with a force of ten thousand men, under the auspices of eminent citizens, and assuming to act under the authority of the United States. The late expedition, indeed, was authorized by the United States. There were the Kentucky regiment, and the Louisiana regiment, and the Mississippi battalion; and the Governor of the State of Mississippi, lately a general officer of the United States army, and proposed as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, was the leader in the enterprise; and the Adjutant-General of the State of Louisiana was a promoter of it, and the expedition was in part, furnished with arms from the arsenal of that State. In fact, it will very probably be found before the end of the present year, that a State can find a mode, within the Union or out of the Union, within the Constitution or without the Constitution, to declare and carry on war. The troops raised and supplied for the purpose of conquering Cuba, may be used in any manner, to resist the purposes of those who commenced the work of revolution at the Nashville Convention. The remark is made every day, by the Southern members, that the South is preparing for the worst, or, as Mr. Barnwell said the other day, she is setting her house in order. The Cuban and Texan projects will be brought to the aid of the project of revolution in the States.

While California, Oregon and Utah will form a government—Texas, having absorbed New Mexico—and the States on the Gulf and the Southern Atlantic, with Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico, form a Southern confederacy. That is the shape which things may take, should the adjustment bill be defeated.—*Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.*

GEN. TAYLOR AND NEW MEXICO.

An intelligent Southern whig waited upon General Taylor yesterday on this very subject of New Mexico. He said General Taylor should be recommended the admission of New Mexico, under existing circumstances, it would alienate from the administration every whig of the whole South—that if he should attempt to repel the Texans by arms, the whole South would rally to their support. And what did General Taylor say? Just what might have been expected. He said he would not repel the Texans by arms, but he would not let them have the whole of the North. He was not the President of the whigs, but the President of the United States, and by God, he intended to be so, (for the old man can swear like a dragon when his beastly up). He had taken his Texas had no more claim to Santa Fe than Lopez and his pirates had to Cuba. It was the deed of a title. New Mexico was under his protection, and if it were only inhabited by Comanche Indians, he should defend it, if necessary, against all invaders of a hostile character. It is Congress shall have decided what to do. He was a soldier and knew his duty, and whatever responsibility, or whatever the consequences, he would fulfill it. He said it is a sin to have been the answer of Old Zack to the Southern whig yesterday. We did not hear him; we do not know the fact to be so; but it has the look of Old Zack, and it has the look of the Buena Vista check still all over it. The cut of the collar of the wolf and the Lamb and all the lamb looks a little too much like a grizzly bear to be comfortable.

Here we pause to take breath. Here is a speck of discord visible and tangible. Orders or no orders—special agent or no special agent, the case is black. If there have been no special orders, Gen. Taylor has been false to New Mexico, and he has betrayed her into danger; if there have been any special orders of resistance by arms, war is menaced between Texas and the government, and the South and the government, and that is far enough to follow the consequences just now.—*Letter of Washington corr. of the N. Y. Herald, dated July 4th.*

RYNDERS AND PROF. STUART.

Rynders, the renowned Apostle of the New York Mob, 'defender of the faith,' &c., is in trouble, having been accused of the vulgar offence of gambling, merely because he won a few paltry dollars from a man less skillful than himself, and left his family to suffer the consequences by being turned penniless on the streets. We suggest that this is a case which appeals strongly to the sympathy and sense of justice of Prof. Stuart. We cannot believe that he will permit his associate in the work of demolishing the fanatics for an act so where expressly condemned in the New Testament, and which was virtually approved by the saints of the Old Dispensation, who often settled important questions by 'casting lots,' which, we take it, was a practice as nearly identical with modern gambling as Patriarchal and Jewish servitude were like the Slavery of the South. The learned Professor, we are sure, would find it as easy a task to frame a Scriptural defence of Rynders as he did to accomplish the same thing for Webster; and since Moses has begun the good work of defending our modern prophets, (profits?) he should show no partiality. Surely Isaiah is as worthy of a seat on the soft cushion of Biblical exegesis as Daniel, for he has been neither less zealous nor less courageous than the latter in the defence of 'our glorious Union,' and will more glorious Church, Webster—Rynders—Stuart! What an illustrious trio!—*Ohio A. S. Bugle.*

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

The colored woman Rebecca Garrett, and children, whom I noticed sometime since as being decided to be entitled to their freedom by our County Court, have had that decision reversed by the appeal Court, so that they will have to go back into Howard District, among the large slaveholders, to test the decision of Rynders as he did to test the decision of the Supreme Court. It is a case which appeals strongly to the sympathy and sense of justice of Prof. Stuart. We cannot believe that he will permit his associate in the work of demolishing the fanatics for an act so where expressly condemned in the New Testament, and which was virtually approved by the saints of the Old Dispensation, who often settled important questions by 'casting lots,' which, we take it, was a practice as nearly identical with modern gambling as Patriarchal and Jewish servitude were like the Slavery of the South. The learned Professor, we are sure, would find it as easy a task to frame a Scriptural defence of Rynders as he did to accomplish the same thing for Webster; and since Moses has begun the good work of defending our modern prophets, (profits?) he should show no partiality. Surely Isaiah is as worthy of a seat on the soft cushion of Biblical exegesis as Daniel, for he has been neither less zealous nor less courageous than the latter in the defence of 'our glorious Union,' and will more glorious Church, Webster—Rynders—Stuart! What an illustrious trio!—*Ohio A. S. Bugle.*

SUICIDE OF A SLAVE.

Just before the arrival in this city of the mail boat yesterday, a colored man was discovered on board under circumstances which induced the captain to believe he was a runaway slave. Upon questioning him, his life was, of course, confirmed in his suspicions, and had him conveyed across the river in the yawl to Kentucky to be lodged in jail, until the owner should be found. Before the hands could make fast the boat to the Covington wharf, the negro, after declaring that he would die sooner than return to his master, jumped overboard and was drowned.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 18th.*

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, FOR JULY. We have been accustomed, for years, to look up to the North American as the leading journal of the country; but its tone and temper, for a year or two past, have been such as to make it more fully the organ of bigotted English Toryism, than of the American mind. It has no sympathy with the democratic idea, and is pervaded by a sneering scepticism about all free principles and all the reforms which make the spirit of our age. The literary execution of the present number is not above mediocrity, the criticism is feeble, and with the exception of three or four articles, the number will be pronounced dull. The volume of Miscellaneous, are well worth reading. The others are heavy in various degrees. The most exceptional paper, however, is Art. 10, which is a collection of the most ridiculous and absurd notions of the present number is not above mediocrity, the criticism is feeble, and with the exception of three or four articles, the number will be pronounced dull. The volume of Miscellaneous, are well worth reading. The others are heavy in various degrees. The most exceptional paper, however, is Art. 10, which is a collection of the most ridiculous and absurd notions of the present number is not above mediocrity, the criticism is feeble, and with the exception of three or four articles, the number will be pronounced dull. The volume of Miscellaneous, are well worth reading. The others are heavy in various degrees. 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THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

Will continue with meetings at the following

MILFORD, (Worcester County.)
Saturday Evening and Sunday, July 20 and 21.
 [This Convention will be in the New Hall in Union Block, and will be attended by CHARLES C. BURLING, S. S. FOSTER, and SAMUEL MAT, Jr.]

SOUTH HINGHAM, (Plymouth County.)
Sunday, July 21.
 [This meeting will be held in the Congregational (Unitarian) meeting-house, and is to be attended by PARKER PILLSBURY and N. H. WHITING.]

ANDOVER, (Essex County.)
Saturday Evening and Sunday, July 27 and 28.
 [This Convention will be attended on the 28th by WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON and PARKER PILLSBURY.]

WORCESTER.
Thursday, August 1.

[The spacious City Hall has been engaged for this meeting. See the *Special Notice* in another column.]

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

MR. LORING MOODY, and JOHN ALLEN, a fugitive slave, recently from Maryland, will lecture on slavery in

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|------|------------|
| Templeton, | Friday, | July | 19. |
| Gardner, | Saturday and Sunday, | " | 20 and 21. |
| Ashburnham, | Monday, | " | 22. |
| Asby, | Tuesday, | " | 23. |
| Townsend, | Wednesday, | " | 24. |
| Pepperell, | Thursday, | " | 25. |
| Groton, | Friday, | " | 26. |
| Lowell, | Saturday and Sunday, | " | 27 and 28. |
| Lawrence, | Monday, | " | 29. |

NOTICE.

The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will hold

Special meeting in the Congregational Church at South Hingham, on Sunday, July 28, 1880. The third session of the meeting will be held at 6 o'clock.

Parker Pillsbury, N. H. Whiting, and others, will be present on the occasion.

BOURNE SPOONER, *President*.
H. H. BRIGHAM, *Secretary*.

FREE DISCUSSION AT WASHINGTONIAN HALL.

The People's Sunday Meeting for Free Discussion will hold a debate at the above place on Sunday afternoon next, at quarter to 3 o'clock. The following is the question to be discussed:—Is Christianity promoted by free discussion? The meeting is free and all are invited to attend and take part in the debate. Fifteen minutes allowed each speaker.

LECTURES AT NORTHAMPTON.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in the Town Hall, at Northampton, on Sunday, 21st inst., forenoon, afternoon and evening, on Peace, Anti-Slavery, and the Popular Tests of Piety.

WANTS A SITUATION,
As waiter in a public house or private family, a young man, who can bring good recommendations from his last employers. Apply at No. 25 Belknap street.

NOTICE.
All letters and communications for the subscriber should be addressed to him at Leicester, (Mass.) until further notice. **SAMUEL MAY, Jr.**

MARRIED—In this city, on the 11th inst., by John M. Spear, ELIZABETH G. WHEELER to MELLISSA GROVER, both of Abington.

DIED—In Westfield, July 6, 1850, Mrs. H. C. A.

Thus has passed away from earth to heaven, we trust, one who was much beloved by all who knew her. The sickness of which she died continued for more than eighteen months, in which time she suffered much; but she was enabled to bore it all with Christian fortitude. We trust she has fallen asleep in Jesus. She had full faith in a God of love and justice, and but little fellowship with that religion which commences in darkness and superstition, and ends in cruelty and injustice. Her motto was, love to God and good will to men, and equal rights for all; and, in particular, no slavery. She was desirous that her own sex should feel the importance of being qualified to discharge all those duties which devolve upon them towards each other, and that they should be enabled to take a more elevated stand in society. For this she labored and suffered reproach, in the midst of which she was taken to her final rest. Her end was

peace. E. ARNOLD.

MUTUAL

Boarding School Association.

SITUATED IN A PLEASANT AND HEALTHY
LOCATION.*

THIS Institution will naturally furnish a vast field of moral and religious instruction, and is designed to amuse and interest the mind, improve the understanding, correct the judgment, and mend the heart by leading to God, as the great Author, Preserver and Governor of all things; and to show that there is one supreme, omnipotent, eternal God, and that his superintending power preserves and governs all things; that his wisdom regulates and controls all events, and that all who will may live and enjoy this protecting arm.

The Course of Instruction will include *Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Botany and Natural History*. Also, *Drawing, Painting, Needle Work, Music and Singing*.

Teachers and others subscribing, and paying the sum of \$200, shall be entitled to a membership in the Association, which shall be in force for six months. Also, to a free railroad ticket to Boston.

Subscription payable as follows:—\$10 on subscribing; the remaining \$190 in quarterly or yearly installments. The above Institution will then belong to and remain the property of the respective subscribers. Each subscriber shall be entitled to a share of \$12.00 per year to be paid for the Farm, comprising two Boarding Houses, one School House, Riding School, Barn, Out-Buildings and Bathing-House, together with one hundred acres of land, suitably divided into pastures, and a large body of water, with a great variety of fruit, both natural and cultivated. Each member of this Association shall have a deed of one acre of land, which he may sell to the Institution, should he wish to withdraw, for the original value, at the time and date of his deed.

Subscribers may claim a residence, and move to said place with their children, as soon as they have paid the amount of \$25.

We wish it to be understood that a member of the above-named Institution may resign, and be regarded as the In-

In this way, persons in quite moderate circumstances may obtain a comfortable residence, and be able to educate their children.

N. B. — *Wanted*, at the above-named institution, two House-Carpenters, two Stone Masons, one Painter, three Farmers. The above-named mechanics will be preferred who understand music and singing. Also two Housekeepers, who understand cooking, washing and ironing; and several Teachers who understand the above branches.

J. & M. WILLIAMS, Principals.
146 Court street.
Boston, June 19.

From a hasty glance at the plan of the above proposed Association, and from hearing its moderate and partially explained, we should think that, judiciously managed, it would be found to be not only feasible, but, in addition to affording to persons in moderate circumstances facilities for the education of their children (its main object) rarely offered, would

prove a good pecuniary investment, besides securing a home, to those who may avail themselves of its advantages.—Y.

